Claims: I claim:

1. A method for storing a plurality of parallel data element sequences comprising the steps of:

- (a) creating a dictionary of unique values for each of said data element sequences, whereby each dictionary associates a numeric index with each unique value in the corresponding sequence;
- (b) forming an n-ary tree with leaf and interior nodes where:
 - each leaf node corresponds to one of said dictionaries,
 - (2) each interior node associates a numeric index with tuples of numeric indexes from other subordinate leaf or interior nodes, and
 - (3) interior nodes may store sequences of unique, mutually-consecutive tuples separately from the other tuples.
- 2. The method of claim 1, whereby each unique value of a leaf node and each unique tuple of an interior node is associated with a count of the number of times that value or implied tuple of values occurred in the parallel data element sequences.
- 3. The method of claim 1, further including a means for efficiently processing a subset of a tree's leaves, comprising the following steps:
 - (a) the definition of a gate field in interior nodes,
 - (b) setting each of said gate fields' values, to indicate which of the corresponding interior node's branches lead to leaf nodes in said subset

- (c) following paths that lead to said leaves, and
- (d) processing the leaves encountered.
- 4. The method of claim 1, further including selectively disabling separate storage of tuple runs at certain interior nodes.
- 5. The method of claim 1, further including the method for arranging said n-ary tree comprising the steps of:
 - (a) defining a problem space consisting of:
 - (1) a set of states such that each state contains a set of leaves and zero or more interior nodes, each with two or more other nodes as children,
 - (2) a value function, giving a numeric ranking of the value of any state's design
 - (b) defining one or more operators that transform one state to another, and
 - (c) searching the problem space, starting from an initial state and applying operators to move to other states until a state with an acceptable design is reached.
- 6. A method for storing a plurality of parallel data element sequences comprising the steps of:
 - (a) creating a dictionary of unique values for each of said data element sequences, whereby each dictionary associates a numeric index with each unique value in the corresponding sequence
 - (b) forming an n-ary tree with leaf and interior nodes where:
 - (1) each leaf node represents a subset of values from one of said dictionaries, and

- (2) each interior node associates a numeric index with tuples of numeric indexes from other terminal or non-terminal nodes.
- 7. The method of claim 6, whereby each unique value of a leaf node and each unique tuple of an interior node is associated with a count of the number of times that value or implied tuple of values occurred in the parallel data element sequences.
- 8. The method of claim 6, further including a means for efficiently processing a subset of a tree's leaves, comprising the following steps:
 - (a) the definition of a gate field in interior nodes,
 - (b) setting each of said gate fields' values, to indicate which of the corresponding interior node's branches lead to leaf nodes in said subset
 - (c) following paths that lead to said leaves, and
 - (d) processing the leaves encountered.
- 9. The method of claim 6, whereby an additional tree, t, is created using a subset of the same fields of the first tree, f, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) finding an ancestor node in tree f, of the leaf nodes in f corresponding to said subset of fields;
 - (b) looking up the tokens of said leaf nodes corresponding to a subset of tokens in said ancestor;
 - (c) inserting said leaf node tokens into tree, t.
- 10. The method of claim 6, further including the method for arranging said n-ary tree comprising the steps of:

- (a) defining a problem space consisting of:
- (1) a set of states such that each state contains a set of leaves and zero or more interior nodes, each with two or more other nodes as children,
- (2) a value function, giving a numeric ranking of the value of any state's design
- (b) defining one or more operators that transform one state to another, and
- (c) searching the problem space, starting from an initial state and applying operators to move to other states until a state with an acceptable design is reached.

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